

**Remarks** begin on page 6 of this paper.

Please amend the above-identified application as follows:

**AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION:**

Please replace paragraph [0013] with the following amended paragraph:

[0013] FIG. 4A illustrates the bias magnet 82 with a north and south pole. In the absence of other magnet fields, a bias magnet induces the attraction of the two reeds 86 and 88 by inducing a south and north pole in reed 86 and a south and north pole in reed 88 such that the two free ends of the reeds are drawn together to make contact. The bias magnet 82 places the reed switch 80 in a closed position. As can be seen in FIG. 2, in these dial assemblies the pointer will generally rotate approximately 270° from the full to empty positions. Thus, if one positioned a reed switch at the 20% full tank position, the north, or non-pointer, end of the dial magnet 54 would pass by the reed switch before the pointer end 56 did. It is desirable that the reed switch not be tripped by the non-pointer end of the dial magnet 54, yet be tripped by the pointer 56. As shown in FIG. 5, if the north pole of the dial magnet 54 corresponded to a full indication on a dial face and a reed switch without a bias magnet was positioned at the 20% mark, the reed switch would close when the south pole of the magnet came close to the switch, closing the switch. If the reed switch were connected to a circuit which when the switch closed illuminated a light, the light would come on not when the tank was 20% ~~[[level]]~~ full, but when it was close to 100% full. As the dial magnet 54 rotates further, the switch will open and then close again when the north pole draws close. In the invention, the bias magnet will function such that the reed switch will not be activated by the passing of one of the magnetic poles of the dial magnet, but will be activated when the other magnet pole becomes properly aligned.